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The book, finally, has a fair sprinkling of misprints and slips. The vocabulary prints *adjutant* for *adjutant*, and the introduction (p. xvi) speaks of "the death of Mateo Falcone," but pages 92-104 seem to have received more than their share of oversights. Page 92 starts with *La* for *Le*; p. 95, 2 and p. 98, 11 have *Fedotovna* for *Fedorovna*, and p. 96, 13 *Cassanova*; p. 98, 21 gives *campagnie* instead of *compagnie*; on page 100, line 31 should end with an interrogation mark; *vint*, on page 104, 25 wants a circumflex. *Quelque* before a numeral adjective is spelled with a final *s* in *quelques deux lieues* (p. 1, 4) and *quelques deux cents pas* (p. 83, 8); it is invariable in *quelque soixante ans*, which occurs twice (p. 95, 11 and p. 120, 3.)⁴ Failure to notice a misprint or to comment on variations in usage may lead students to serious mistakes; it has even led the authors of some widely used textbooks to make strange assertions.

University of Maine

F. J. KUENY

GÉOGRAPHIE HUMAINE DE LA FRANCE. BY JEAN BRUNHES. Being Vol. I of *Histoire de la Nation Française*, edited by Gabriel Hanotaux. Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie, 1920. Pp. lxxx+495.

French histories of one sort or another, written by several scholars, each working on the period or subject which is his special field, and published under the general supervision of an eminent authority, are no novelty. Examples which come readily to mind are Lavissee's "Histoire de France" and Petit de Julleville's "Histoire de la langue et de la littérature française." Some months ago there appeared the prospectus of a new work of this kind under the editorship of Gabriel Hanotaux, a member of the Académie Française, and recently the first volume came from the press. In the introduction to this first volume the editor outlines the plan of the work. He calls it "Histoire de la nation française" because, instead of giving only political history or literary history and treating as secondary the great developments in thought, technical arts, science, and manners, the collaborators propose in the fifteen volumes to sound the depths of French civilization, to present not only the geography of France and the political and literary histories of the French people, but also the story of their artistic, military, and economic growth and their religious and scientific thought in an *ensemble* which will show how these have interacted to produce that great resultant, modern France.¹

⁴ Note by the Editor: Both forms of the word are found before a numeral. Cf. Littré *s. v. quelque*.

¹ The proposed volumes are: Géographie humaine de la France, 2 vols.; Histoire politique du peuple français, 3 vols.; Histoire de la littérature française, 2 vols.; Histoire de l'art français, 1 vol.; Histoire militaire, 2 vols.; Histoire économique et sociale, 1 vol.; Histoire diplomatique, 1 vol.; Histoire religieuse 1 vol.; Histoire des sciences et de la philosophie scientifique, 2 vols.

This history, then, is to be encyclopedic. But the editor wishes it also to be readable, popular, not a mere display of erudition. To this end he has chosen as collaborators scholars who have become, through their studies, competent to speak with authority and who will not waste time "in the details of research and the chicanery of discussion." While the work may, therefore, disappoint scholarly minds, it will, no doubt, serve a large purpose in bringing to the intelligent general reader an authoritative synthetic treatment of the several phases of French civilization, a survey which may be trusted, for among others the list of collaborators names such men as M. Jean Brunhes, professor at the Collège de France, who is providing the volumes on geography, M. Joseph Bédier, who will treat the *Chansons de Geste*, M. Fortunat Strowski of the Université de Paris, known widely for his work on the literature of the nineteenth century in France, and M. Pierre Boutroux, of Princeton University, who writes on the history of mathematics and mechanics.

The volume which has recently appeared is the first of the two which Jean Brunhes is to contribute on the "Géographie humaine de la France," a title which deserves consideration.² *Géographie humaine* is not an entirely new term, for Vidal de la Blache of the Université de Paris uses it in the first volume (1903) of Lavis's "Histoire de France." Taking as a basis Michelet's mot "La France est une personne," he points out that "une individualité géographique ne résulte pas de simples considérations de géologie et de climat." "Ce mot de personnalité appartient au domaine et au vocabulaire de la géographie humaine." For it is man who "établit une connexion entre des traits épars; aux effets incohérents de circonstances locales, il substitue un concours systématique de forces." But Brunhes proposes to and does treat of *géographie humaine* by a new and more satisfactory method than that used by Vidal de la Blache. The latter divided France into four parts—*La France du Nord*, *Entre les Alpes et l'Océan*, *L'Ouest*, and *Le Midi*,—and so sub-divided these parts that he gave careful and detailed descriptions of the several small segments. Brunhes, on the other hand, admitting the truth of de la Blache's contention that a division of France for the purposes of geographical description must not be based on geological history or on climatology, makes a more unified impression on the reader by approaching the geography of France through the description of her large rivers, tracing them and their affluents from their sources to their mouths. Men have from earliest times reaped the benefit of the age-long toil of these streams. They have used rivers as a means of communication and of defense, they have built their houses on the banks and tilled their farms in the

² Brunhes produced about ten years ago a "Géographie humaine de la France," a book which went through its second edition in 1912.

river-valleys. "C'est par excellence de cette géographie-là que l'histoire est la compagne."

But Brunhes was quick to see that even with this method there was the danger of neglecting the natural solidarity of the country. Because the territory between two river-basins was also important, he decided to use the rivers as a framework for a rapid regional description, a general preface to the comparative geographical studies which would follow.

One more word as to method. The author, bearing in mind the fact that France has been minutely studied by geologists, mineralogists, botanists, archaeologists, and statisticians, has no intention of filling his pages with long and wearisome enumerations. As he believes that a well-chosen sample of rock from a quarry is more valuable than a huge, unwieldy block, so he is convinced that a few carefully-selected, representative examples will be more instructive than an avalanche of details.

What, then, of the book? It starts with a *Chapitre liminaire*, which the author considers as an argument or foreword. Part I of the work itself treats of the physical geography of France. The first chapter traces the growth of the country from the three original rocky islands of the earliest geological period through the various eras to the present unit with its hexagonal sides, three fertile and cultivated basins, its good sea facilities and its mountain ranges. Of these the Massif central, the Vosges, and the mountains of Brittany are the oldest. Later the Pyrenees developed and still later the Alps. The second chapter treats of the climate and rainfall and the third of the inhabitants of France. Brunhes begins with the earliest signs of human occupation of the territory and discusses with care the dolichocephalic and the brachycephalic types of prehistoric man. Then he takes us through the Neolithic Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age to the period in which can be recognized the fusion of the earlier inhabitants of Gaul into one people called the Ligures, and tells of the arrival of the Phocians at Marseilles, the invasion of the Iberians and Basques from over the Pyrenees, the two incursions of the Celts, and the final conquest of the country by the Romans. To his collaborators he leaves the task of describing the multiple invasions of the barbarians, which added new ethnic factors to the already complex population of Gaul, preferring, himself, merely to outline the subsequent history of the race with such fullness as will enable the reader to know what type of man it is who is the acting force in *géographie humaine* as he understands the term.

Having described the three elements which should be continually borne in mind during a study of *géographie humaine*—the architecture of the country, the climate, and the inhabitants—the author proceeds with his study, and in five chapters treats of

the following rivers, their affluents, and their basins,—the Garonne, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhine, and the Rhone. In each case he commences at the source of the stream and describes in considerable detail the geological formations through which it passes on the way to the ocean, its physical features, falls, bends, gorges, bluffs, or gently sloping banks, and at each stage in the description indicates what influence the natural phenomena have had on the inhabitants of the region; why in one place, there are vinegrowers, in another, industrial workers, and in still another, sailors and tradesmen. Conversely, he shows how man has wrought with nature, built a canal, cut a tunnel, or harnessed a waterfall for power. Despite the many details, the sentences are so leisurely and so little over-crowded with facts that, at the end of these five chapters the reader feels that he has been enjoying a comfortable and instructive journey over the face of France, watching man and nature at work hand in hand.

In Part II of this volume Brunhes turns from physical to regional geography, being interested in the impress which history has left on geography. The church and the feudal lords had their part in determining the boundaries of the early *diocèses* and *comtés*; each historical event under the Ancien Régime brought with it changes in jurisdiction and temporary possession to such an extent that in 1789 Thouret, reporting to the Constituent Assembly, wrote: "Le royaume est partagé en autant de divisions différentes qu'il y a de diverses espèces de régimes ou de pouvoirs: en diocèses, sous le rapport *ecclésiastique*; en gouvernements, sous le rapport *militaire*; en généralités, sous le rapport *administratif*; en bailliages, sous le rapport *judiciaire*." With the Revolution came the division into *départements* of such a size that, with the transportation facilities of that day, one could from any town in the department reach the chef-lieu in twenty-four hours. This division has persisted to the present despite the efforts of geographers, economists, and government officials during the last fifty years to form more satisfactory administrative units. Our author promises to keep this problem in mind while he is discussing the villages and the cities of France, the means of communication, the agricultural products and the exploitation of the country's mineral wealth, in the hope that he may offer a practical solution of the difficulty.

Brunhes has long held that the best method of approaching the question of man's activity in any territory is to study the homes he builds and the way in which he groups them. In the second edition (1912) of his earlier "*Géographie humaine*," he writes: "Elle (la maison) est un fait souvent considérable qui utilise en général des ressources naturelles toutes proches, et elle est un fait qui dure sur un emplacement déterminé. . . . Phénomène localisé et fixe, l'habitation est par excellence un phéno-

mène géographique." "Il n'y a pas d'oeuvre géographique de l'homme en un point de l'espace sans que s'y ajoutent, s'y juxtaposent ou s'y superposent des faits d'habitations. Tout aboutit à la maison et aux agrégats de maisons, villages ou villes, si bien qu'au terme extrême de toute étude de géographie humaine, quels qu'ils soient, nous serons contraints d'examiner et de constater comment ils se traduisent encore et en outre par des maisons éparses ou agglomérées."³ It is not strange, then, that he discusses the houses which are typical of the various parts of France, houses of white limestone (Touraine), red sandstone (Vosges, Pyrénées), brick (Toulouse, Albi, Roubaix), basalt (Clermont-Ferrand), houses with pointed roofs, flat roofs, roofs with long slopes or those with the two sides of unequal size. Throughout he shows how each style is adapted to the needs of the people of the region in which it is found. After thus describing the distribution of the various types he treats of the aggregation of houses into villages.

Having shown, on the one hand, that, as a legacy of history, France has the modern department for an administrative unit, and, on the other that the *genres de vie* of the inhabitants of the various regions are expressed through their houses and villages, he claims that there are two types of *régions* in the country: *régions géographiques* and *régions historiques*, the one composed of units having common natural and human characteristics, the other of units naturally discordant but held together by the force of the human will as expressed through history. Now comes a suggestion for the solution of the administrative problem, a solution which Brunhes will develop in his second volume. "Pour la coordination de forces *opposées* et pour la fusion féconde de ressources complémentaires, la ville est appelée à jouer un rôle primordial. La *région* future ne doit être *spécialisée* au sens étroit du mot, mais fondée sur une adaptation aux conditions naturelles et humaines telle qu'elle s'oriente—si l'on nous permet d'user d'une expression technique de l'économie industrielle la plus moderne—vers *l'intégration*. Or, la région dépendra de son 'chef,' c'est-à-dire de la ville; la distribution nouvelle de la France en régions doit être fonction des 'centres de nodalité' (Vidal de la Blache), c'est-à-dire des vraies capitales provinciales. Celles-ci d'ailleurs ne seront rien, si elles ne savent pas unir—pour les interpréter et les diriger—les intérêts métropolitains de leur activité financière, intellectuelle, artistique, commerciale et industrielle à ceux de l'activité rurale et agricole de toute la 'province.'

The volume is, of course, not without its faults, though, I believe, there are tolerably few errors of fact. Some may question

³ 2nd. ed. 1912. Pp. 52-53.

Brunhes' statement that the most correct French is spoken in Angoulême, holding, perhaps, that such an assertion would better be made of Tours and the Touraine. It is undoubtedly erroneous to say that French-Canadians "people" (peuplent) New Brunswick, and it is also, as far as I can ascertain, questionable that the number of inhabitants of English blood is on the decline in that province. The author approaches the extension of the use of the French language with a zealotry comparable to that which misled certain scholars of another nation in their desire to spread their peculiar "Kultur." "C'est en dehors de nos frontières, qu'il faut reprendre et tout de suite la grande croisade en faveur du français, dont d'énergiques associations telles que l'Alliance française poursuivent la diffusion en tous pays." In fact, a discussion extending over several pages leaves the reader with the impression that Brunhes has considered it his especial duty to defend French as a language and to boast of its wide use. Furthermore, while hardly a fault, it is at least an occasion for surprise to find three quarto pages, out of about thirty on climate, given over to an anthology of rhymes about weather.

In confection the book is admirable. Although the quality of the paper unfortunately reflects the present economic conditions in Europe, the clarity and beauty of the print and the artistry of the arrangement of material and illustrations deserve commendation. There are very few mis-prints. The multitude of pen and ink sketches and the twelve colored plates, of which the majority are the work of the late Auguste Lepère, are not only helpful and instructive illustrations for those who are not acquainted with France but will prove a source of joy and inspiration to every one who knows and loves her highways and byways.

Logical in arrangement, technical at times but consistently interesting, and presenting sympathetically the particular *cachet* of each part of France, this book is one with which to sit down before the fire on a winter evening. The leisurely style, evincing a genuinely personal touch and the illustrations full of the spirit of French life create the atmosphere of a course of carefully planned and authoritatively instructive, illustrated lectures. Because the work is, at the same time, a thoroughly successful treatment of the background against which the history of modern French civilization will be developed, it merits a place among one's intimate friends on the library-shelf.

LESTER B. STRUTHERS

Indiana University

LOS AMANTES DE TERUEL, por JUAN EUGENIO HARTZENBUSCH. Edited by Professor G. W. Umphrey of the University of Washington. D. C. Heath & Co. XXXII+135 pp.

In his sound and scholarly introduction the editor discusses concisely and interestingly the legend of the Lovers of Teruel, its